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Keep on Hand at all Times the Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Domestic and Imported, in the Market. Fine Old Whiskies a Specialty.

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Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Evergreens, Vines, Flowers, etc. Adapted to this climate.

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DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

KEEPS NOTHING BUT THE VERY BEST GOODS.

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—AND—

Commission House—Consignments Solicited.

Quick Sales and Prompt Returns.

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(SUCCESSORS TO J. H. HENSLEY)

HARDWARE STOVES,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, CUTLERY
Pumps, Steel, Powder, Firearms, Gas Pipe, Iron, Fuses, Ammunition, Rubber Hoses, Nails, Caps. Have a TIN SHOP in connection with our Store, where we manufacture a wide of Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work.

Liquors and Cigars.

THE ONLY WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE IN SOCORRO COUNTY.

A Large Stock of the Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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ANTONIO CORTESY, Proprietor.

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BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Beef, Pork, Mutton and Sausage.
MAGDALENA AND KELLY, N. M.

CITY BAKERY,

AUGUST WINKLER, Proprietor.

BREAD AND CAKE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.
FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL PASTRY.
Orders for Parties and Weddings Promptly Filled.

Republican Platform.

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people Abraham Lincoln; and to ever also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings, and with prayer for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic, the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Phillip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that facility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil, upon their act of the abolition of slavery throughout the South American continent.

We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unwavering devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of the states, to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories of the union and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of the lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted.

We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundations of all public authority.

We charge that the present administration and democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They would secure the interests of Europe. We will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protection system will be maintained. Its abandonment has been followed by general anarchy and all interests, except those of the few, are sacrificed. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the constant and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to the industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for merchantable purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against these evils, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all

schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

We approve the legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in congress, and which has brought our great western domain into such magnificent development.

The restoration of unexpired railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats about 50,000,000 acres of unexpired lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants.

We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute the laws relating to public lands, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions, under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union. Therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve.

South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by the people and we heartily endorse the action of the republicans in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of self government and merits the condemnation of all just men.

The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay.

The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self government as states; such of them as are not qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions and dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, in a furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is sovereign, and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people should possess intelligence. The free school is a promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore the states or nation or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards.

We demand an appropriation for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of fort fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance, an improvement of the harbors and channels of our internal coastwise and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of maturing public

debts. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet" banks.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been injurious to our commerce and restrictive upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected or proposed any other in its stead. Professed adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in South and Central America; necessary for the development of trade with South America and with the islands, and further of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1839 and the coming of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority, in congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and indispensable resource of defense against the foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to laws, at the same time that citizenship is not must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights; it should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the republican party in '84 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and the purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not wait to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his, we therefore repeat our declaration of 1880, to wit: The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under a republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end, that, the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by law. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by the loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform, should become an inmate of the almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury, it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valuable services preserved the government.

We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even the consideration of general pension legislation.

In the support of the principles herewith announced, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially all workmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Democratic Platform.

The democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled renews the pledge of its fidelity to democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884; and in doing so the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation

of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also indorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to a plan of government strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen, for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trusts in the election of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, but challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrage of the people during a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from overtaxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and a public debt unexampled, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only avoided a disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres valuable land to be securely held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interests of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and persistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations, while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provision of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a republican majority in the senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every department and branch of the government under democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record thus exhibited and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of these benefits the democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the reelection of a chief magistrate who has been faithful and prudent. We invoke in addition to that trust the transfer also to the democracy of the entire legislative power.

The republican party, controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt and unequal and unjust laws can neither be promptly amended nor repealed.

The democratic party will continue with all the power conferred to it the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the illustrations freedom of our land the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and commerce are thus clogged and the national treasury